



THE LANDING ACCOMPLISHED.

Our Troops Have Gained a Foothold on Cuba.

COVERED BY THE NAVY

Sampson Cleared the Hills of Spaniards With His Shells.

WAS WAR, AND MAGNIFICENT.

The Cubans Bore Their Share Well, They Watch Every Path From Santiago—The Spaniards Left the Town of Baiquiri, First Settling Fire to It—Not An American Was Lost.

ON BOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT WANDA, BAIQUIRI HARBOR, CUBA, Wednesday, June 23—5 P. M.—Via Kingston, Jamaica, Thursday, June 24—5:30 A. M.—At 8 o'clock this afternoon, six thousand trained American soldiers are encamped in the hills in and around Baiquiri and 10,000 more are on their way to join them. The transports off shore ready to join those who have debarked, as soon as the available launches and small boats can carry them ashore. Time and sea and weather were propitious for the army of invasion.

WARSHIPS TO PAVE THE WAY. The navy and army co-operated splendidly and as the big warships closed in on the shore to pave the way for the approach of the transports and then the big battleships, three cheers for the navy went up from the troops on the transports and three cheers for the army rose from the transports as the troops moved in to take their share in the hazardous game. It was war and it was magnificent.

The Cuban insurgents, too, bore their share in the enterprise honorably and well. Five thousand of them in mountain fastnesses and dark thickets of ravines, lay all last night on their guns watching every road and mountain path leading from Santiago de Cuba to Guanajama. A thousand of them were within sight of Baiquiri, making the approach of the Spaniards under cover of the darkness an impossibility.

READY TO LAND. At 4 o'clock this morning the Associated Press dispatch boat Wanda, which had been wrapped in soft mist like that of the day-dreams in northern latitudes. Distinct objects loomed dimly but it was seen that many of the ships which were seen sailing in the offing had drawn in toward shore while three or four warships lay menacingly near the harbor approaches. All around the transports, steam launches and small boats were seen about like corks, the first indication of the true objects of the undertaking ahead. An hour later the sun was rising in the eastern sky, touching the mountain tops with patches of light green and revealing the great semi-circle of troops some close to the coast line, others a mile distant, with their decks crowded with eager, expectant men, impatient to begin the great work of destiny, to make a new chapter in the history of America. The first invasion by our army of a foreign country in half a century.

THE TOWN. As the Spanish boat of the Associated Press ran closer in near where the New Orleans was lying with her great Armstrong guns trained on Baiquiri, tongues of fire from the shore were seen rising from the town, the inevitable consequences of war and a sure sign that the Spaniards had gone, leaving ruin behind them.

The captain of the New Orleans shouted the news to the dispatch boat, adding: "You had better keep off a little. You are in range. They have a rifle on the hill on the eastern side of Baiquiri. There is a Spanish battery on the hill at Punta Baiquiri rising almost perpendicular at the place indicated. It is a veritable Gibraltar in possibilities of defense. From the star of its summit the Spanish flag was defiantly flying at sunset on night, but it was gone this morning and with it the small Spanish guard which had maintained the signal station. Between night fall and dawn the Spaniards had taken the alarm and fled from the place firing the town as they left.

IMPATIENT TO MOVE. The flames were watched with interest from the ships. Two sharp explosions were heard. At first they were thought to be the report of guns from Spanish masked batteries, but they proved to be the explosion of ammunition in the burning buildings. Three hours waiting made the men on the transports impatient to get ashore and in action, and every move of the warships was closely watched by the soldiers.

A FEINT. A little before 9 o'clock the bombardment of the batteries of Jaragua was begun by the ships of Rear-Admiral Sampson's fleet. This was evidently a feint to cover the real point of attack, Jaragua being about half way between Baiquiri and Santiago de Cuba. The bombardment lasted about twenty minutes.

The scene then quickly shifted back to the great semi-circle of the transport fleet before Baiquiri. At 9:40 o'clock the New Orleans opened fire with a gun that sent a shell rumbling and crashing against the hillside. The Detroit, Wasp, Machias and Svanen followed suit, and soon the hillside and the valleys seemed to be ablaze as shot followed shot in swift succession amid the wildly excited cheering of the soldiers on the transports.

THE LANDING BEGUN. In five minutes the sea was alive with flotillas of small boats, headed by launches, speeding for Baiquiri dock. Some of the boats were manned by crews of sailors, while others were rowed by the soldiers themselves. Each boat contained sixteen men, every one in fighting trim and carrying three days' rations, a shelter tent, a gun and 200 cartridges, ready to take the field on touching shore, should they be required to do so. The firing of the warships, however, proved to be a needless precaution, for the shore was not retaken, and no Spaniards were visible.

THE FIRST TO LAND.

Two correspondents of the Associated Press in a small boat joined the first flotilla that went ashore and witnessed the inspiring sight of the landing. General Shafter, on board the Segura, closely watched the landing of the troops.

Brigadier General Lawton, who had been detailed to command the landing party, led the way in a launch, accompanied by his staff, and directed the

formation of the line of operation. The Eighth (regular) Infantry was the first regiment to land, followed by General Shafter's old regiment, the First Infantry. Then came the Twenty-fifth Infantry, the Twenty-second Infantry, the Tenth Infantry, the Fifteenth Infantry, the Seventeenth Infantry, the Twelfth Infantry, the Second Massachusetts Regiment and a detachment of the Ninth cavalry.

EAGER TO LAND. The boats rushed forward simultaneously from every quarter in good-natured rivalry to be first, and their occupants scrambled over one another to leap ashore. As the boats tossed about in the surf breaking against the pier getting ashore was no easy matter. The soldiers had to throw their rifles on the dock before they could climb up themselves, and some hard tumbles resulted, but nobody was hurt. At the end of the pier the companies and regiments quickly lined up and marched away. General Lawton threw a strong detachment, for the night, about six miles west on the road to Santiago, and another detachment was posted to the north of the town among the hills. The rest of the troops were quartered in the town, some of them being housed in the buildings of the iron company. Others of the troops were quartered in deserted houses, while others still preferred the shelter of their tents in the adjoining fields.

THE TOWN DESERTED. The morning's fire, it was seen, destroyed the round-house, the repair shops and several small dwellings. The town was deserted when the troops landed, but women and children soon appeared from the surrounding thickets and returned to their homes.

The sun-brown soldiers, in their slouch hats and service uniforms, quickly searched the buildings and beat up the thickets after landings in the morning. They found no hidden Spanish forces, but they did find a country beyond at nightfall, with long, swinging stride and the alert bearing of the old frontier army men, ready to fight the open, wherever they could be found. The cheers of the troops and the shouts of the stragglers of the "Yankee Doodle" from the bands on the troop-ships, saluted them as they disappeared from view over the hills of Baiquiri.

NO LOSS OF LIFE. The landing was accomplished without loss of life, the only casualty being the wounding of an insurgent on the hills by a shell from one of our warships. He will lose his arm.

The insurgent troops at Baiquiri are commanded by General Castillo, and are estimated to number a thousand men.

COVERING THE LANDING.

The Fleet is Making It Warm for Any Spaniards Near Baiquiri.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, GUANTANAMO, PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Thursday, June 23—2:30 P. M.—Before the landing yesterday the fleet in front of El Morro opened fire, and the ships steamed along the coast, making the approach of the Spaniards to the latter point, shielded every village on the coast.

LIKE JACK RABBIT. The Barcelona, Wilmington and Vixen discovered a regiment of Spanish soldiers dashing down the railroad to Juraguá, and their shells sent them scampering up the hill like jack rabbits.

The warships before the landing shelled Baiquiri town and the surrounding hills for half an hour. What remained of the smoldering village was wrecked, the crash of the guns sending the great smoke banks drifting in shore completely veiling the ridges for miles.

Steam launches, with 1-pound Colt guns in the bows and the Tecumseh and Svanen covered the landing inside the harbor. The firing was re-opened after the Associated Press boat Wanda left. The iron mines and most of the property at Baiquiri are owned by a Baltimore Company.

THE REPORT DISCREDITED.

State Department Does Not Believe Germany Has Landed Forces.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The reports that Germany has landed a naval force at Manila is discredited in the most positive manner by the State Department, and in the best informed diplomatic quarters.

It is looked upon as a part of the persistent foreign propaganda inspired from Madrid, which for weeks has been seeking to stir up animosity between the United States and France, and other countries. The report is purely conjectural as shown from the fact that there is no cable news of the landing, and the shore end of the cable has not been heard from in some days.

RANGE OF THERMOMETER.

The following was the range of the thermometer at the conference room yesterday: 9 A. M., 71; 12 M., 74; 3 P. M., 78; 6 P. M., 76; 9 P. M., 65; midnight, 62. Mean temperature, 71.3.

WHOLE DAY WAS DEVOTED TO TALK.

Hawaiian Annexation Was the Subject in the Senate—The House Asks Further Conference.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Discussion in the Senate of the Hawaiian annexation question was interrupted today by Mr. Rawlins, of Utah, with a speech in which he criticized vigorously the provision embodied in the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill which acknowledges the right of Indians to lease mineral lands on their reservations.

Mr. Pettigrew, of South Dakota, resumed his speech in opposition to Hawaiian annexation, addressing the Senate for about two hours. In the course of his argument, which was forceful and interesting because he had made a personal investigation of the subject, he maintained that the harbor of Kiska on the island of Great Kiska, owned by the United States, would make a much better coaling station for our navy than Honolulu, as it was in a more direct line from this country to the Philippines than the Hawaiian Islands and more than a thousand miles nearer.

Mr. McEnery, (Louisiana), to whom Mr. Pettigrew yielded the floor before he had concluded his speech, spoke about an hour in opposition to the pending resolutions.

At 5:05 P. M., the Senate went into executive session and at 5:45 adjourned.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—At today's session of the House, further agreement upon the sundry civil bill was reported from the Committee on Conference and adopted, and further conference upon the remaining points in difference was requested. A large number of bills of minor importance were passed by the House, and the House adjourned at 10:30 P. M.

HON. J. M. QUARLES IS THE NOMINEE.

He Won on the 11th Ballot at Covington.

DEFEAT OF MR. FLOOD

He Could Not Win and Pulled Mr. Glasgow Down With Him.

A BLOW AT MACHINE POLITICS.

The Fact That It Was Contended That the Appomattox Senator Was in Sympathy With Those Who Are Seeking to Control Virginia Politics Had Much to Do With the Result.

(Staff Correspondence.) COVINGTON, VA., June 23.—The Democrats of the Tenth District at 4:30 this morning nominated, on the eleventh ballot, Judge Julian M. Quarles, of Augusta, as their candidate for Congress. As announced exclusively in The Times to-day, Mr. Flood's friends gave up the fight when the convention rejected the recommendation of the Committee on Credentials, and seated the Glasgow delegates from Nelson. It was decided that after a few ballots should be taken an effort would be made to have the



JUDGE JULIAN M. QUARLES.

The Nominee of the Democratic Party for Congress in the Tenth District.

convention take a recess. Should this fail, some of the Flood delegates were to cast complimentary votes for Mr. Pembroke Pettit, and after that the name of the Appomattox senator was to be withdrawn, and an effort made to stampede the convention to Lieutenant-Governor Edward Echols. It was at first proposed that Mr. Flood should withdraw his own name and nominate Mr. Echols, but this programme was not carried out for some reason.

DRAGGED GLASGOW DOWN. When it became apparent that Mr. Flood could not win his supporters determined to pull Mr. Glasgow down with them. The fight between these gentlemen was a very spirited one, to say the least, and much feeling was manifested. In fact, the contest did not seem to care much about the subject, but to be very bitter toward Mr. Glasgow and his supporters, and nothing was left unsaid that could have been uttered to widen the breach between these gentlemen and their followers.

It was after midnight before the Committee on Permanent Organization reported in favor of Mr. John W. Todd, of Augusta, for chairman. He was chosen without opposition and made an admirable presiding officer. He is a brother of Mr. Charles L. Todd, of Richmond.

There was no debate on the report of the Committee on Resolutions. The truth is the convention did not seem to care much about the platform. There were many delegates who, after adjournment, were surprised to learn that a platform had been adopted. The committee simply recommended in so many words that the Chicago resolutions be reaffirmed as a whole, and that the Tenth District hereafter elect delegates by majority districts and wards on the same day.

NOMINATING SPEECHES.

The nominating and seconding speeches were begun about 2 o'clock in the morning. There was less flowery oratory and more sledge-hammer blows than usual on such occasions. Excitement was intense at times. The spokesmen for Mr. Flood hit at Mr. Glasgow at every opportunity. They had much to say about Mr. Glasgow's county failing to give its usual Democratic vote when Mr. Flood was a candidate two years ago. Mr. Thomas Whitehead, Jr., "roasted" the Democrats of the western part of the district. He charged them with being satisfied with nothing less than naming the nominee, and said when they could not control the Democratic conventions, a Republican congressman was always elected.

The Glasgow and the Quarles orators were more temperate in their language. They urged the nomination of these gentlemen because of their Democracy, ability and high character. Something was said about each of these gentlemen being a Christian.

The arguments used in Mr. Flood's behalf were that he was a young man of ability, made a good fight two years ago, was defeated by a small majority, and should be given another chance. Mr. Flood's friends were unfortunate in appealing too strongly to the prejudice of the delegates. They showed plainly that they had a knife up their sleeves for Mr. Glasgow.

Mr. Pettit was held up as a man of ability and a gentleman of unimpeachable character.

MR. HUBARD'S MISTAKE. Mr. Edmund W. Hubbard, who seconded

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

THIRD REGIMENT WILL NOT GO NOW

Not in the Brigade Being Sent to Santiago.

ANOTHER SELECTED.

The Virginia Command Was Not Well Enough Equipped.

NO ORDERS ISSUED FOR MOVING.

The Delay Is Only Temporary and the Third Will Eventually Go to Cuba, or Possibly to Porto Rico—The Adjutant-General's Office Besieged for News of the Virginia Command.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Special.—The Third Virginia Regiment was originally included in the brigade which embarked at Newport News to-day for Cuba to reinforce General Shafter, but before the command left Camp Alger another regiment was substituted for the Third, and in consequence the Virginia boys must possess their souls in patience for a while longer.

This information was given me in the office of General Miles at the War Department late this afternoon. It was stated further in unequivocal language

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WILL NOW FORCE THE FIGHTING.

American Troops to Take the Aggressive.

AT SANTIAGO'S GATES.

All Confident That Shafter Will Soon Be Hammering for Admittance.

THIRD VIRGINIA WILL NOT GO.

Their Equipments Have Not Been Furnished and They Will Stay Behind when Their Brigade Leaves for Santiago—Hobson's Promotion Discussed—Is Unprecedented.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Secretary Alger and General Miles were in conference in the Secretary's office at 4 o'clock this afternoon when the first Madrid bulletin announcing that fighting had begun was shown to them. The Secretary read it aloud with evident satisfaction, and both gentlemen expressed themselves gratified with this favorable report, coming as it did from the enemy.

There was no surprise that the fighting had begun, but they were glad to hear that the troops had completed their landing this morning.

They have gone there to fight and are ready to begin at once," replied General Miles.

Secretary Alger said no word had been received up to that hour indicating that fighting was in progress. He had no reason to doubt, however, that our troops had encountered the Spanish forces and have given a good account of themselves.

TO FORCE THE FIGHTING. General Miles said that the American troops would now push forward aggressively driving in the Spanish and forcing them to fight.

There was no suggestion of apprehension or doubt, either with Secretary Alger or General Miles as to what the outcome would be. They had made their plans well and they were confident that General Shafter and his troops would be hammering at the gates of Santiago before long.

The impression here is that the Spaniards will make their strongest stand close to Santiago and the inner harbor within the range of protection of the guns of the big Spanish cruisers lying there.

ODDS AGAINST US. There is no doubt that until these ships are removed from the field of operations the campaign against Santiago will be conducted against odds. The guns of the ship command the hills overlooking the town and reach the bay, but we will soon bring our own artillery into play.

The naval officials here believe that when the time comes for an attack by land upon the town, Sampson will force his way into the harbor and take part in the engagement. They are satisfied that the wreck of the Merrimack does not completely block the channel and say that if Sampson does not come in the Spanish fleet is likely to make a desperate effort to break out.

THE HARBOR MINES. The mines are to be considered in such case, but it is believed that once Merrimack is taken by the combined attack of the soldiers and fleet these obstructions can be easily removed with the experience gained in Guantanamo Bay. The positive news coming to the War Department is that the Spanish fleet will be dispatched to General Miles from one of his staff officers with General Shafter, and also a brief dispatch to General Greely from Lieutenant-Colonel Allen.

General Miles said that the landing of the troops had been completed without any casualties save to one Cuban soldier who had his arm injured by the bursting of a shell.

THE TROOPS OF GARCA AND RABBI, about 5,000 in number, had met the American forces with enthusiastic greetings. Stress was laid upon the point that the Cubans were well armed and equipped. These will complete General Duffield's command. The Third Virginia, which belongs to this brigade, will not go, as its equipment is incomplete.

AFTER INFORMATION. While very properly the officials decline to discuss prospective orders, they do not deny such a plan. The Assistant Adjutant-General's office has been besieged to-day by those seeking information in regard to the departure of the Third Regiment.

Private Victor L. Gear, Company M, First North Carolina Infantry, now in the hands of the civil authorities, serving a sentence of imprisonment, will be dishonorably discharged from the service at once.

Orders for the discharge of Private George W. Clarke, Company A, Second Virginia Volunteers, at Jacksonville, have been issued.

It includes the remaining battalions of the Thirty-fourth Michigan and the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment. These will complete General Duffield's command. The Third Virginia, which belongs to this brigade, will not go, as its equipment is incomplete.

THE YALE AND HARVARD. The orders also cover the entire brigade of Brigadier-General Garretton, which includes the Sixth Illinois, Sixth Massachusetts, and Eighth and Ninth Ohio regiments. The plan is to move all of General Henry's division on the Harvay and Yale, these ships to would leave the city within the next two days. In all of General Duffield's brigade.

The War Department allows three days for the trip, two days to unload the troops and three days to return to Newport News, making eight days.

By that time General Garretton's brigade will be at Newport News and then will come the second trip, taking three days with two days allowed for Garretton's troops to unload in Cuba.

GENERAL MILES TO FIGHT. Reports were current at the War Department again to-day that General Miles commanding the army would leave the city within the next two days. It was asserted also that he had asked to go into the actual fighting by going to Cuba and there assuming command of the troops. This was contradictory to the reports circulated a few days ago that General Miles would take command of the Porto Rico expedition. When General Miles' attention was drawn to the several conflicting reports to-night he good naturedly declined to discuss them.

THE "YANKEE ACCIDENT." The details of the accident on the Yankee on Decoration Day have just reached the Navy Department. While the ship was at sea a trial was made of the guns. One, a 6-pounder using Eng-

lish smokeless powder hung fire after the trigger was pulled. The gunner without waiting threw open the breech just as the charge exploded. The rear killed Corporal J. J. May and severely wounded Private Jesse Fuller, both of the United States marine corps. The powder is believed to be defective as other bangs fired by the ship have not been attended to with that caution. The naval militia men who man the Yankee were not hurt.

Representative Pearson, uncle of Naval Constructor Hobson, had another interview to-day with Secretary Long respecting the reward of that hero. The Secretary is puzzled by the conflicting interests in the case. He intends to reward Hobson in connection with the merits of his feat but would like to do this without injustice to other meritorious officers.

UNPRECEDENTED REWARD. A study of the naval register shows that if Hobson is advanced to the grade of Lieutenant-commander, he will have been given a greater reward than was ever known in our naval history. Instead of a reward of \$5,000, he gained one year and nine months' time in his record, yet Hobson, it is calculated, will be given, if made a naval commander, 24 numbers, and will gain twenty years' time in his record. These facts are being adduced by naval officers who are desirous of finding some other means of rewarding our naval heroes, which, while thoroughly satisfactory to them and their friends, will work no injustice to others.

HOW IT WORKS. As an instance of how the present practice works, the officers point to the fact that for his splendid achievement at Manila, Dewey gained only ten numbers, while, attesting as it may seem, instead of a reward of \$5,000, he gained one year and nine months' time in his record, and, owing to his youth, will retain that place no less than twenty years, something absolutely without precedent in the American navy.

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Captain Sigbee is cited also as a case in point, having suffered a loss of seven years' time, representing a year or two of naval service through the Manila rebellion.

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